## Business Notices.

ESPENSCHEID understands how to give the finishing grace to the appearance of a Gentleman. His Spring Style is an improvement upon all that have preceded it. Gentlemen desirous of a fine Har can be accommodated at 118 Nassau et.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY FOR MARCH, 1857. Citizens and strangers, patrons of our firm, will find at our stores an unusual variety of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS, prepared for the Easter Holidays Also, Pariemade Sorr HATS of extra qualities—a speciality with us. The Cambridge or water proof traveling HAT is offered to the trade by the dozen, and retailed at our counter at Paris prices.

LEARY & CO.,

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gent's Hats.

Astor House, Broadway.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new Spring Syrues ov Clotures are now exposed, and ready for sale, embacing large and heantiful assortments of Spring Overgoars, Raclars, English and French Business Coats, &c. Also, very choice mad confined styles of Cassimker Partaions, Fancy and Plain Vasts. Our Custom Room is shocked with our Late 18 to the Cassimker Partaions, Fancy and Plain Vasts. Our Custom Room is shocked with our Late 18 to the Cassimker Partaions, Fancy and Incoherence size. This department, headed by Mr. Lymas Derry, Is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of trials in a position to offer great attractions in the way of trials garments and goods. Prompt attraction given to all orders.

Nos. 258, 259 and 269 Broadway, corner of Warren st.

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See those Aqua Scutum Raclans.
N. R. Collins & Co.,
Corner John and Nassau etc. NEAT, ELEGANT, BEAUTIFUL.

Our decorated Tan NETS, 36 pieces, at 24 50, usual price \$21; only about thirty sets left. Our immense stock of Gas Fixtures is disappearing rapidly, the reason being that we offer them at the cost price.

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Tapestav, Bussell's, There Play and Isonara Caspering,
Imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further
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IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED,
their Powder-proof Lock has never been pinked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
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for the
FIRST OF MAY."
ACKERMAN & MILLER,
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Star-Boandy ALWAYS READY.

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Every dollar's worth of our immense stock of Gas Fixtures to be sold off by the lat of June. The prices asked for the chelic patterns of chandeliers heavy cover the cost. Come and we them.

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N. B.—See our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

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I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

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The best Goods at Lowest Prices.
Established in 1823.

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FINE ARTS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

It has been aptly remarked by critics, that good taste being intuitive, geme of art were to be seen on the wests of even unpretending mansions, and that the best and porcettaste was not always to be looked for in marble halls.

Apply the inference in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discornment that has given celat to the Ready-made Chornixo business, and by productions the most recherche in style, averted a subjection to the old regimen in getting suited, for the community answer, and be assured that competition but prompts us to more streaments and the determination to retain the supremary herotofors awarded. us to more streamous endeavors in a determination but prompts supremacy heretofore awarded our CLOTHING.

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Clothiers,

Clothiers, No. 231 Broadway, Third door above Astor House.

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MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. I will present a lox of my Magnetic Salve to any respecta-ble patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheam, Scrotnia, Old Ulcers and Burns, unsurpassed. S. B. Sauris, Electro-Mag-netist, No. 77 Canal-at., between Broadway and Church-at.

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Latest Patterns at W.M. E. Brown's,
No. 301 Greenwichest.
Between Murray and Robinson six.

TEN REASONS why all should use Prof. Wood's

LAIR RESTORATIVE:

1. It will restore gray hair permanently to its original color.

2. It will stop its falling off, and make it thick, if thin.

3. It makes it soft and glossy, by restoring the secretions.

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6. It will cure all entaneous emptions, even scald head. 6. It will cure all cutaneous curptions, even sealt head.
7. It cleans the head of dantural and removes all itehing.
8. It will cure at once all nervous headache, neuralgia, &c.
9. It will cure all cruptions of the scale or pinaples on the scele or pinaples on the scele or pinaples on the scele relations.
10. More than \$80,000 can and do testify to the above in all arts of the world, and the sun is no more sure to rise than arts of the world.

parts of the world, and the sun is no more sure to rise than these effects to follow its use.

Depot No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all Bruggists in the city, and country.

PATENT MEDICINES, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair Dyes, Tooth Brushes, Pink Saucers, Schuspps, Charles's Gin, Sarsaparills, Gum Drops, Reatmel's Almond, Cleaver's Honey, and Low's Windser Sosps, all genuine. F. C. Weltle & Co., No. 115 Franklinest.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- The genuineness of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the water-mark of the words "Hulloway, New York and London," in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book or directions. If this is not to be seen when head to the light the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, No. 30 Maideurlans, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 65c. and #1 per box or pot.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES -To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dy is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns an the glossy blacks it produces. Could nater do better? Impor-sible. Soid and applied at No. 6 Aster House.

CANTRELL'S NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTAB-LISHMENT.—CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, is selling the best quality of Gentlemen's Boots and Ladies' Gaitens at mar velously low prices. His work is neat, durable and popular.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS-GREAT BARGAINS. —Owing to alterations to be made in the Piano Rooms at NSS Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Methodovs will be sold until the Sold inst. at lower prices than ever before offered in this city. Pianos and Melodovos to rest. Piano moved, touch and repaired.

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LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
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MICHEL, ELTING & MASON, N. Y.

INDIA RUBBBER GLOVES are very useful in all kinds of Housework; protect the hands against corresise or dys-ing substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white—particu-larly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR PRIENDS AND WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND
the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in the old store, spart in a Clear Sink Room.
It includes Tra Services, Bronzes, Vasis, Gf. assware, &c.,
and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in inture
to place in this room any articles which may be at all old or imperfect, and we shall self them regardless of cost. Parties in
acarch of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit.
E. V. Hauginwoor's Co.,
Nos, 400, 400 and 482 Breadway, corner of Broome et. which the registered voters of Kansas are soon

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. PAIREANNS' RAILEGAD TRACE SCALE.
FAIREANNS' HAY SCALES.
PAIREASES' COAL SCALES. PAIRBARES COLLING MILL SCALES.
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FAIRBANES' FLOUR PACEING SCALES. PAIRBANES' FAMILY SCALES, weighing from balf an oc.

FAIRBANES' SCALE WAREHOUSE,

ozen silver plated Tra Spoons, \$2 per dozen. E. V. Haugswout & Co., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS

will keep ice fourteen hours; at Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway they are for sale; will keep ice fourteen hours the hottest day; for sale at Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. Read their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

TREES FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, &C .- The

new Catalogues of WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N.Y. comprising extra large Traces for immediate ornament, can be bad, gratis, at FOWLER and WELLS'S, No. 308 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PISTURE FRAMES, EN

GEAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE PER CRAT-BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under DRY GOODS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & Co., No. 353 Broadway.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE .- We

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WARRING St. — We are now prepared to offer the retail hatters, both in the city and country, an entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for Men and Boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of Children's richle-trimmed STRAW HATS ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to one was according to the start advantage to haver.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No

YERGNES ELECTRO-CHESH AL DATES, NO.

710 Broadway, N. Y.—The celebrity of those Baths, their rapid
propagation all over the world, are the incontest like proof of
their efficacy in the cure of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Debdity,
Extraction of Mercury, etc. Portable apparatus for sale chesp.
Dr. PRINCE, Medical attendant.

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1857.

So many persons are impelled to write us for

special information concerning Kansas-its soil,

timber, water, climate, fuel, minerals, routes and

cost of travel thither, &c .- that we find it impos-

sible to answer them as they desire; but we have

procured a few copies of the latest edition of the

pamphlet on Kansas issued by the Massachusetts

Emigrant Aid Society, which will be given gratis

to applicants at our counter, or sent, so long as

us a postage stamp for the purpose. This pamphlet

is full of the very information that emigrants re-

quire, and contains more than we could write in

fifty letters. We trust none will call for it but

these who think seriously of emigrating, as our

The boiler of the propeller Fanny Garner, Capt.

Bird, exploded on Saturday, when near Weston,

on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, killing in-

stantly Capt. Bird and James McMann, Michael

Nugent, Patrick Comfort and John Thornhill, deck

hands. A. M. Black, a passenger, of Princeton;

James F. Barrett, the engineer, and W. M. McEl-

very, fireman, were injured past recovery. The

pilot and steward alone escaped with but trifling

hurt. The boat was torn into fragments. The

value of the vessel and cargo was estimated at

The Indian troubles in Iowa, Minnesota and Ne-

braska are very serious, and a general border war-

fare with the Sioux and Pawnees seems imminent.

We give this morning full accounts of the outrages

in the Blue Earth country and around Spirit Lake

at the head of Des Moines River. Several families

have been murdered, others wounded, and a num-

ber of women taken captive by the Sioux. Troops

are in pursuit, and the frontier inhabitants are col-

lected in temporary forts, and in a state of

starvation. The poor soldiers and forted in-

habitants, as well as the Indians, will have

a most miserable time of it. In North-

ern Iowa, as our readers have already been

informed, there has been wholesale slaughter

of white settlers by the same savages. At last

accounts the troops were in pursuit of the offend-

ers, and peace and safety had been restored to the

alarmed residents in the region of Spirit Lake. By

way of St. Louis we have a report that great ex-

citement exists at Platte, at the mouth of the

Nebraska, in consequence of the Pawnee Indians

having driven out a number of settlers at Salt

Creek. A fight occurred, resulting in the killing

of several Indians and one white man. Thirteen

Indians were captured. Gen. Thayer of Omaha

City had raised a party of volunteers to protect the

SECRETARY STANTON'S KANSAS PLATFORM.

QUINDARO, K. T., April 25, 1037. Secretary Stanton has published an address to the people

Kniess in The Lecompton Union. He says the Administration has recognized the authority of the Territorial Legislature, and the validity of the Territorial laws, and has especially recognized the act providing for a Constitutional Convention. He presumes that that Convention will submit the vital question of the

domestic institutions of the State for the subsequent vote of the People, and thinks that Congress will then admit the Territory

immediately into the Union as a State. He recommends a general amnesty for past offenses and prosecutions, and expects the presence of Gov. Walker about the middle of May.

Governor Robert J. Walker still bogers in our

city, but his Secretary would seem to be doing

such a land-office business in Kansas that we do not

perceive much need of Mr. Walker's presence there

at all. Mr. Stanton is doing up the work for which

they have jointly been detailed-so what need of

the other? Mr. S. signalized his first setting foot

on Kausas soil by a speech to a Border-Ruffian as-

semblage, wherein he significantly told his hearers

that he was born in Virginia and had passed most

of his manhood in Tennessee. They must have

been slow indeed not to have taken his meaning.

He might have added that no more thorough-going,

unscrupulous champion of Slavery Extension than

he was found in Congress during his six or eight

sessions. Of course, there can be no doubt of his

popularity among those whose ends he went to

On the back of his speech, Mr. Stanton now ap-

pears to have put forth a printed Address to the

People of Kansas-a most extraordinary proceed-

ing in a Secretary if he really expects to have his

substantial power speedily ended by the appearance

of the new Governor. Mr. Stanton indorses and

demands obedience for the bogus Legislature, bo-

gus "laws," and especially the Convention Act

which Gov. Geary vetoed as unjust and oppressive.

He virtually directs the People to respect and sub

mit to the whole series of gigantic frauds and

wrongs under which they have so long suffered;

and he graciously "presumes" that the Convention

Kansas to serve.

supply is limited.

\$150,000.

settlers.

they hold out, to whomsoever may see fit to inclos

TRADE-All new styles, of recent importation. Work done to the most settletic manner by
THOMAS FAVE & Co., No. 257 Broadway.

FAIRBANES' GROCERS' SCALES.

100 dozen silver plated Tra-Spoons,

on their partial and fraudulent registry lists. -Having hoped nothing from Mr. Stanton, w are not disappointed by his demonstrations. He is No. 130 Broadway, evidently as thorough a tool of the Slave Power as Between Dey and Courtland sta., New York. IN OUR CHEAP SIDE ROOM,
100 dozen superior Ivory handled Table Knives,
a4+3 and +4 per dozen.
100 dozen silver plated Table Srooms.
\$4 per dozen. Whitfield or Stringfellow, and will be praised or blamed accordingly.

It is a significant fact that he says nothing of securing a fair vote to the people of Kansas in the approaching Constitutional Election.

this' Can he be ignorant that, though Gov.

Geary vetoed the first bill expressly because

it did not provide for such submission, the Border-

Ruffian Legislature re-passed their bill as before.

Why do this if their faction really means to con-

cede submission at last? Rely on it, the Slavery

issue will not be submitted, except to that fraction

of the People whose names shall be found inscribed

The National Era is winning golden opinions and liberal advertisement from the Buchanan journals by urging the Free-State men of Kansas to succumb to the Border-Ruffian usurpation, and vote at the Constitutional Election ordered by the bogus Legislature. Its recent demonstration on that side is lauded by The Oswego Palladium as "the con-"scientious advice of an honest, practical man." The fellowing passage from The Era, which purports to quote from and reply to some article found in our columns, is very generally and exultingly

copied by the Administration organs: please! Ay, and when the work is done, we shall have an outery against the frauds of the census. But what good will it do then? Where will be the proof, of fraud? If 'the Free-State men allow them to do as they please,' to enter or not enter their names, and to enter spurious Pro-Slavery voters, and give themselves 'no trouble' about it, they may thank themselves if their rights are trampled upon. We do think it is high time to give up this policy of political emassibilities.

-The issue being thus made upon us, we are constrained to discuss The Era's positions. We will ask its attention, then, to the following facts:

1. The course which it condemns was never urged upon the Free-State men of Kansas by THE TRIBUNE, nor, so far as we are aware, by any other Republican journal outside of their own limits. We expressly and steadily regarded and represented the question of voting or not voting at this Constitutional Election as one which the People of Kansas must decide for themselves, and with which outsiders should not meddle. Not till the Free-State party had held their State Convention and unanimously resolved not to take part in this bogus Election, did we advocate that course. We followed their lead, and are still following it. All that is urged against intermeddlers and officious advisers hits elsewhere than here.

2. We ask The Era to point out what it is that the Free-State men of Kansas might do to promote their cause but are now neglecting. That paper talks of their "entering or not entering their names" on the bogus registry, as if they had some choice in the premises. Will it point us to that provision of the bogus Convention act which enables or allows a citizen of Kansas to "enter his name" on this registry, or have it entered? We know of none. The census-takers (all intensely Border Ruffian) are empowered to register voters, and the Probate Judges (also Pro-Slavery) may revise the lists; but the voters are no wise invited or authorized to do anything in the premises. The part assigned them is a purely passive one up to the day on which the census lists shall be posted.

The census was to have been completed last month, whereupon the act proceeds:

"Src. 4. It shall be, and is hereby made the duty of each Probate Judge, upon such returns being made, without delay, to cause to be posted at three of the most public places in each election precinct in his county or election district, one copy of such list of qualified voters, to the end that every inhabitant may inspect the same and apply to said Probate Judge to correct any error he may find therein, in the manner hereinafter provided."

Our last letter from our correspondent in Lawrence is dated April 16, and up to that day no list of roters had been posted anywhere in that (Douglas) or the adjoining County of Johnson. Our correspondent is vigilantly watching for the appearance of these lists, but as yet has obtained no trace of them. From other parts of Kansas we have similar advices, and no tidings of a list of voters posted anywhere. Meantime, weeks are slipping by and the Election coming on, without a chance being afforded to the Free-State men to do anything whatever. How is it, then, that the Free-State men of Kansas and those in the older States who justify their course are assailed with such terms of reproach as we quote from The Era?

3. Advices from Kansas say that in Leavenworth, where the Free-State men have just polled over three hundred votes, under a charter which confines suffrage to residents of six months or over, there are but eighty names of Free-State men on the begus registry list-that not half the Free-State citizens of Lawrence have been listedthat three thousand Missourians are listed as residents of Johnson County, where there are as yet not a bundred settlers, &c. We do not know that these statements are true-we cannot know it till the lists shall be published; but we have no doubt that the thing is all set-that a Pro-Slavery majority will be borne on the registry, a Pro-Slavery Convention elected, and a Constitution framed accordingly. We see no way in which the Free-State men can escape being beaten by those who deal this

game except by refusing to play. 4. In our view any recognition of the bogus Territorial Legislature as a valid and authoritative bedy is an admission that Slavery is ALREADY legally established in Kansas. This is what we would avoid. It is far easier to keep Slavery out of a State than to turn it out. We selemnly and confidently deny that Slavery has any legal existence in Kansas. To recognize the Territorial Legislature in any way is to stultify ourselves and take the ground from under our feet. That ground gone, we do not know when or where we shall touch terra firma again. We choose to stand fast on the Free-State Constitution framed at Topeka, ratified by the People, sanctioned by the House of Representative, and this hour upheld and rejoiced in by two-thirds of the settlers of Kansas. That Constitution excludes Slavery-the bogus laws authorize it. The irregularities attending its formation sprung directly from Border-Ruffian asurpations and outrages, and were by them rendered unavoidable. We stand here until we see other ground before us equally favorable to Freedom.

The Kansas Herald, one of the organs of the Pro-Slavery party in that Territory, sets forth the following as what it understands to be the principal features of the new Territorial Administration to be inaugurated by Secretary Stanton and Gov. Walker. First: "The full recognition of the validity of the Territorial laws as they now exist. and their execution in the spirit and letter;" and secondly: "the protection of the citizens of

" tee to each and every one of the free and untram to elect will submit the Slavery question to ' meled expression of opinion." a direct vote of the People. How can be know

Now it must be clear as daylight to the most

obtuse understanding that the second of these

propositions is in total and flagrant contradiction of the first; and that if the first is carried out, not only does it render the second impossible, but will be in itself an annihilation of it. The Territorial laws as they exist-the entire bogus code from beginning to end-is but a piece of " foreign interference" of the most outrageous character. The "spirit" of that code from beginning to end is intrusive and Border-Ruffian. To carry out those laws according to their "spirit," will be to sustain and aid the slaveholders of Platte County and the adjacent parts of Missouri in appropriating the Territory of Kansas to their own exclusive use, by driving Free-State settlers from it. As to the "letter" of their bogus code, it contains quite a number of enactments as to which it was confessed, during the late session of Congress, by quite a number of Administration Senators, that they were entirely indefensible, harsh, unjust and oppressive, if not, indeed, unconstitutional. How absurd, therefore, for a programme which sets out with a determination to sustain and execute such a code in the spirit and in the letter, to wind up with a talk of protection against foreign interference, and the free expression of opinion! As well might the highwayman, who has just knocked you down and rifled you of your money, undertake to assure you of his protection against being assaulted and robbed by somebody else. Bogus legislation has robbed the people of Kansas of their rights. Under color of that legislation, bogus officials have been intrusted with every public trust, and the bogus laws are designed, both in spirit and letter, to enable these intruders and usurpers to maintain themselves in authority. What insolent mockery, then, to promise protection egainst foreign interference, in the same breath in which the determination is declared to uphold and sustain this atrocious usurpation! The receiver, according to every maxim of morals, is not one whit less guilty than the thief. He who not only harbors the thief, but protects him in the enjoyment of his plunder, and drives away with force and violence the owner who comes to reclaim his stolen goods, is himself not only a thief, but a robber; and when he adds to this an harangue about his resolution to maintain every one in the possession of his property, he will subject himself to the additional charge of being a cheat and a hypocrite.

If the nest article of the programme of the new government of Kansas is correctly stated by The Kansas Herald-and that it is would seem to be confirmed by the telegraphic report of the speech of Mr. Stanton, delivered just after his arrivalthat programme may as well stop there. To promise the people of Kansas "protection against for "eign interference," at the same time that you tell them that they must submit to the bogus laws, is like a slave-trader on the African coast undertaking to reassure the unhappy cargo stowed away in his hold, by protestations that he will protect them against kidnappers at all hazards. These bogus laws are the very "foreign interference" of which the people of Kansas have so loudly complained, and it is the attempt to enforce these laws in "the spirit and letter" which lately involved the Territory in all the horrors and calamities of civil war. We could very much desire that Gov. Walker may, as The Kansas Herald promises, manage "the affairs of the Territory not with "reference to the interests of one peculiar party. but for the mutual benefit of all the citizens of "Kansas:" but to do that he must necessarily abandon the enforcement of the bogus code, which, as everybody knows, was enacted, or pretended to be enacted, not for the mutual benefit of all the citizens of Kansas, but with reference to the interests of one peculiar party, and that a decided miuority of the inhabitants.

The careful reader of THE TRIBUNE of Saturday will have been surprised to find-what we trust be will not often have reason even to suspect-that our strictures on ex-Attorney-General Cushing's speech at Newburyport commented on certain expressions as contained in that speech which the speech itself, as given in another part of the paper, did not contain! Unwilling to rest under the imputation which this discrepancy, unexplained, would naturally involve, we have instituted a scrutiny, of which the following is the result:

Mr. Cushing's speech was printed in nearly all the Boston journals of the morning after its delivery. manifestly from Mr. Cushing's own manuscript-a very proper and praiseworthy precaution on his part to secure a correct presentment of what he purposed to say. The speech thus reached us on Friday evening, and was immediately sent to our printers, who were putting it in type from one of our Besten exchanges while we were considering and commenting on it as presented in the columns of another. Between these two versions of the speech, there was a remarkable discrepancy in the most material and significant passages, as

Heaten Traveller:

Why is it, again let me ask, that Massachusetts has not, instead opposing always, rather assumed her post, in conscious right of intelligence and courage, proudly in the van of the march of the Union! Why limer in the rear always, to pull sak, to criticise, to complain of the Federal Government!

I cannot say why it is 1 see has list. She permits herself to be precompied with some secondary increased of the great event and works herself into rape on that, until she has lost all thought and care of the great event which in it she might and should play. At the pre-and should play, At the pre-and should play, At the pre-and should play, At the pre-and should play. At the pre-and should play, At the pre-and should play, At the pre-and should play, At the pre-and should play. At the pre-and should play, At the pre-and should play, At the pre-and should play, At the pre-and should play. At the pre-and should play, At the pre-an follows: the trade of the second of the second of the second of the opposite one of others not in the consideration of any practical and And we bright the waysite, startly discussed these anger but difficult when the second of the seco

rushing ellently by, leaving in the lunch. How this remarkable discrepancy occurred, may not be clear to all minds; but we, who have some knewledge of the ways in which political speeches are concected and uttered, have no slindow of doubt that Mr. Cushing, after having charged his gan with a heavy Pro-Slavery cartridge, lacked courage to fire it off, and concluded quietly to

wished his readers to believe. If this hypothesis damages Mr. Cushing's reputation as a bold, if not a scrupulous or consistent politician, we cannot help it. We state what we are confident the truth must be, and appeal to the parties more immediately concerned for a full exhibiton of the facts. Will The Traveller and The Courier explain this remark-

able discrepancy? Our readers will of course understand that we printed Mr. Cushing's speech from The Courier, while our strictures on it were based on the version of The Traveller, being the only one we had read when we wrote them. The difference was only made obvious to us by a subsequent reading.

Now that the new Parliament of Great Britain has been, with the exception of but about a half dozen members, elected, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief narration of the forms and ceremonies which attend the death of an English House of Commons and the birth of its successor. What is termed in England "a dissolution," is the civil death of the Parliament, and may be effected either by the pleasure of the Crown, the demise of the Crown, or by length of time. The life of a Parliament cannot be prolonged, even by the autherity of a sovereign, for more than seven years. When it reaches that age it must expire, and a new election take place. And, however recently elected, it must come to an end in six months after the demise of the Crown; as for instance, should any fatality befall Queen Victoria in that delicate ordeal just approaching, the Parliament just now elected would cease within six months to live, and another election be inevitable. Then, of course, it may be dissolved in even a less period than six months, at the pleasure of the new sovereign.

The last Parliament was dissolved, as is generally the case, and the new one summoned, by the pleasure of the Crown, or, rather, by the pleasure of Lord Palmerston, the Crown's chief minister. The usual course when a Ministry is defeated is to resign, and it would have been not only possible but perfectly constitutional for Queen Victoria in the present instance to have refused a dissolution and summoned to her councils a new Administration. But the division of the last Parliament into so many sections, and the impossibility of forming a combination which would command a majority, made a dissolution a matter of necessity, even had the Sovereign, as suspected, been unwilling to extend any special favor to the present Premier. Besides, the late Parliament had, according to constitutional laws, but one year more to run, and the present dissolution anticipated but by a short period its natural death

On the dissolution of Parliament writs are at once issued from the office of the Speaker, who holds his place up to the period of the election of the new Parliament, and dispatched to the various returning officers, the Sheriffs of the several counties and boroughs entitled to return representatives, commanding them to hold an election for burgesses to serve in Parliament. In boroughs the nomination of candidates must take place between the fourth and the eighth day after the receipt of the writ; in counties, between the eighth and sixteenth, at the pleasure of the returning officer. On the day thus fixed an open court is held at which any elector duly registered is permitted to nominate a candidate, who, being seconded by another elector, is considered eligible for representation. After the several candidates have been thus put forward the Sheriff, calling the name of each, separately demands as a test of public opinion a show of hands, and declares it to be in favor of the candidate or candidates for whom he considers the largest number of digits to be elevated. A poll is then demanded by the other candidates, which in boroughs is fixed for the next day but one after, in counties the next day but two. For boroughs but one day's polling is allowed, from eight to four o'clock, unless the Sheriff considers that violence has been used to prevent electors reaching the poll, when he has the power of continuing the election from day to day. In counties two days are allowed, with the same power of prolengation. A sufficient number of polling places are required by law, to enable every elector to record his vote within the specified time; and at the close of the poll the returns are made up from all the booths by the Sheriff, who announces the result in open court, and fills up and returns the writ forwarded to him again to the Speaker, with the names of the elected members.

In this form the present, appropriately termed

the Palmerstonian Parliament, has been elected.

As the returns have come in, the leading journals of the various schools of politics have busied themselves eagerly in fixing the opinions of the newlyelected members and computing the strength of the contending parties. These computations are usually made up with so much ignorance or partiality that it would be impossible to draw from them an accurate conclusion. To arrive at anything like a probable result, it is necessary to consider the present condition of English parties. Ranged by the old standards, the new House of Commons will centain about three hundred and twenty Liberals -that is, men who profess opinions more or less liberal; and about two hundred and fifty Conservatives-that is, men who profess opinions more or less conservative. The remaining thirty-five embrace about twenty Peelites, and ten or twelve eccentric "independents," of the Henry Drummend school, upon whom "no one can depend." In computing the strength of the two parties, it would be well to place in front of our calculation a sentence spoken by Sir James Graham, one of the oldest and keenest members of the House of Commons, in his election speech at Carlisle: "I remember," said the wily baronet, · having one evening, in the House of "Commons, offered to bet with a number of the most experienced brother members, that if ballot was declared among the Conservative members, and the names of Lord Derby, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, were put up for Premier, that Lord Palmerston would command 'a large majority of the Tory votes: and no one would take my bet." In this opinion we heroughly coincide. In all questions of danger, Lord Palmerston will carry with him, as he did on the Chinese division, a large number of those who are styled and counted as Conservatives. One of the chief advisers of his Government, his sen-in-law, Lord Shaftesbury, late Lord Ashley, where opinions control all ecclesiastical appointments, has been all through his pelitical career a high Tory. Lord Harrowby, an influential member of his Cabinet, holds similar views. It may be that Lord Palmerston will turn refermer. He has belonged already to thirteen different governments of different political views. He may still belong to two others, which will be one more than Talleyrand, his great model, and die draw it, contenting himself with hints, and winks, an incarnation of liberal virtue amid the tears and Kansas from foreign interference, and the guaran. and nudges, instead of saying point blank what he admiration of the Manchester school. If the char- ar superior in point of correctness to all others-

acter of the House of Commons compelled it, we do not doubt the present Premier's pliability expediency being the sole and guiding star of his policy. But we confess we cannot see in the House as constituted by this election, aught to justify the reseate view formed of its liberality by some of our cotemporaries on this and the other side of the water. The progressive decline of the intellectual status of the House Commons for a series of years has filled many reflective minds with alarm. It much disquieted the latter days of Sir Robert Peel, who frequently b. mented among his political friends that the new generation was so destitute of cotemporary a. pacity, and was so dependent on that which had met the requirements of its own time. There is something strange in the thought that since his epoch the Government of England has had to be intrusted for two occasions to men much older than he, even in official experience-men whose names evoke historical recollections of more than two generations ago. One of these men is Lord Palmerston, whose word we believe will absolutely shape the destiny of the British Empire for-who shall say how long? He is now seventy-four.

On the question of the Speakership, there is no probability of any trial of strength. Mr. Evelya Dennison, M. P. for Notts, has been selected as the Ministerial candidate, and will certainly command a unanimous vote-his relationship to the late Lord George Bentinck, to whose sister he was married. recommending him to the Conservative party, and his personal fitness for the office being conceded on all hands. In this country he is not unknown. having traveled with the present Lord Derby and Mr. Labouchere, when all young men, for some time, through the different States, and been a vis iter subsequently of the late Mr. Vaux of Phila delphia.

In the matter of prison discipline, Pennsylvania or Philadelphia rather, took the lead, and to Connecticut belongs the credit of the first American institution for the education of the deaf and dumb but in most of the other philanthropic institutions which now form a regular part of the civil establishments of most of the Free States, Massachusetts has been foremost. Her most recent institution of this kind, an example which we trust will not long lack imitators, is a State Industrial School for Girls-a school to which children either without friends or with friends who are worse than none, and who are in manifest danger, if not of falling imandiately into crime, of being brought up to a life of idleness and vice, may be sent by order of Court to be provided for and educated so as to be rendered useful and happy members of society. The design of the establishment is to create a home for these unfortunates, and to bring them up with home ideas and home habits. The establishment consists of three houses, erected for the purpose, partly we believe at the expense of the State, and partly by the contributions of benevolent individuals in the beautiful village of Lancaster. Each of the houses accommodates thirty inmates, who are to constitute a distinct family. It has been opened only eight months, but is already full, and promises to fulfil the most sanguine expectations of those to whom It owes its origin.

It is not alone Yankee shipmasters and shipowners who are guilty of the meanness of sending back slaves who have escaped from their owners. English shipmasters and shipowners are occasionally guilty of the same species of kidnapping. A ase of this sort recently occurred. Two slaves ad secreted themselves at Charleston, South Carlins, on board a British ship, and were carried to Liverpool. But on arriving there they were not allowed to land, but were kidnapped by the master and transferred to the ship Eastern Queen, Captain Grant, by whom they have just been carried back to Charleston and Slavery. This, we suppose, is the case which some of our city papers are publishing as an instance of voluntary return to servitude. It is probable, we think, that this matter will not escape a judicial investigation. There are many enemies of Slavery in Liverpool, and and booths, each presided over by a Deputy Sheriff. | both the British Captain who delivered over these men to Captain Grant, and Captain Grant himse may be called upon to stand trial for kidnapping.

> Massachusetts, no less than New-York, has been driven to the necessity of a State tax. It is proposed to raise the next year not less than a million of dollars in that way, and that not to complete any great public work, but merely to pay up pad arrearages. If the Massachusetts Legislature passes the act, the tax will be paid. Here in New-York we have not yet heard of the issue of an injunction or the suing out of a quo warranto, to test the constitutionality of the new tax law; but it is hardly to be supposed that the act will be allowed to go into effect. Considering the speckled character of our Judiciary, it will be strange if some Judge cannot be found to nullify it.

> The question of the right of the State to create a Metropolitan Commission is now the absorbing question in this city. Ou Saturday, the injunction sued out by Mayor Wood was modified so as to restrict its operation to the City of New-York, over which Mayor Wood claims supreme control. Immediately thereafter, the Mayor's counsel procured a writ of quo warranto, in the name of the people, represented by Fernando Wood; and in compliance with this writ the new Commissioners have suspended all proceedings whatever, and will abide the law's delay. Counsel for the plaintiff promise to get the whole matter before the Court of Appeals in June; but this is scarcely probable, and we may expect the final decision some time about the close of the year.

> Encouraged by the apparent success of the Mayor in suspending the new Police Commission, other parties, it is reported, will undertake to contest the Charter, the Park, the City Half, the Sapervisors, the Assessors, the Port Wardens, Harbor Line, and all and singular every bill affecting this city passed by the late Legislature. It is plain that when a political difference shall occur between Tammany Hall and the Legislature, one of them must hereafter go to the wall. Which shall

The Herald has evidently been sold. On Saturday it devoted a long leader to a speech said to have been nade by one Mr. Dana at a recent disner of the Dramatic Fund Association. To judge from the tons of this article of The Herald's-which in any less reputable and decorous journal would be called blackguard-our colemporary is greatly disturbed by this peech; but on closer investigation, this disturbance of ti at gentle placidity for which The Herald is remarkable is seen to be gratuitous. There is the best evidence that no such speech was ever made. Our angry cotemporary admits that his information was all derived frem that sly joker The Express; but if he had looked at his own columns-which he always boasts about as